

*quercus* had appeared along the hedgerow. Once again the source turned out to be a row of tall oaks bordering a nearby field. The same thing was experienced at Holly Hill, to the west of Church Wood and again around Dunkirk.

Later in the month it was a similar story as I spent a few days in West Kent, Surrey and the Sussex borders. August 18: Chiddingstone churchyard; Hever and surrounding lanes. August 19: Headley Heath near Dorking; on the green at Abinger; Blackdown Hill near Haslemere. On each of these occasions I did not stop for long in any one place and I was not particularly looking for the butterfly. With such an abundance of oaks in the Weald and other areas, it occurs to me that perhaps the situation was similar right across the south-east. Certainly I have never seen *quercus* in such large numbers and in so many widely scattered localities. — C. J. RANDALL, "Driftwood", The Old Coastguards, Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate, Kent CT11 0NH.

AN ADDITIONAL RECORD OF EUCHROMIUS OCELLEA HAWORTH IN BRITAIN. — Following Mr. Skinner's note on *E. ocella* in Britain (*Ent. Rec.*, 96:98), I would like to add my own record of this moth. For three successive nights in February 1982, I ran a Heath trap in a meadow by my home here in Trebrowbridge, and caught nothing. The minimum temperatures were 7°C. (cloudy), 0°C. (clear with a full moon), 9°C. (cloudy). On the fourth night (9th February 1982, 10°C. cloudy), I caught one moth only, which proved to be *E. ocella*. I took it to be a female, as there was no apparent transparent patch in the cell of the forewing, and the antennae were not ciliate. — A. SPALDING, Penzephyr Farm, Trebrowbridge, Liskeard, Cornwall.

BIVOLTINISM OF *CAMPAEA MARGARITATA* IN BRITISH ISLES. — Doubtless many readers can contribute to the question of where the northern limit of bivoltinism in *Campaea margaritata* L. lies, raised by B. K. West (Vol. 96: 126).

At Fritton, on the Norfolk-Suffolk border I took a male to light on 30.viii.81. I consider this a second brood, as Morley (*Mem. Suff. Nat. Soc.*, 1: 85) mentions only late June as this moth's season of flight in East Suffolk, not far south of Fritton. Wingspan measurements may also indicate the second brood, and my male from Fritton measures 31 mm., cf. 39 mm. for the male in South, 3: Pl. 108!

In Contin, Scotland, however I took the species in late July, probably representing a single-brooded race. But perhaps Scotland's milder west coast has the bivoltine race, as Mr. West's quotation of the dates on the Isle of Canna seem to indicate. E. P. WILTSHIRE, Wychwood, High Road, Cookham, Berks.

*CAMPAEA MARGARITATA* L. BIVOLTINE IN S.-E. ENGLAND. — Mr. West can add Essex, a county north of the Thames, to those in which second brood *C. margaritata* have been recorded. In a

list of captures on Mersea Island in 1893, W. Cole wrote "One startling capture was a *Metrocampa margaritaria* (a May or June insect) on September 2nd, in good condition" (*Essex Naturalist* 7: 126). The second brood would still be startling in Essex. — A. M. EMMET, Labrey Cottage, Victoria Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3AF.

THE LARGE HEATH: COENONYMPHA TULLIA (MÜLL.) AS A VICTIM OF SUNDEW (DROSERA SPP.). — On 7th July 1983, whilst visiting a moss not far from Carlisle, Cumberland, I found an adult large heath butterfly (*Coenonympha tullia*) still alive but firmly stuck to a leaf of the insectivorous plant *Drosera anglica* (Great Sundew). During the course of the afternoon I came across several more *C. tullia* in a similar situation. In addition, one butterfly was found stuck to a leaf of the much smaller Common Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). However, while I watched, it managed to free itself after a brief struggle. A large proportion of the free flying butterflies in this population showed some evidence of sundew contact in that they had dark patches on their wings where the scales had been stuck together. This apparent evidence of sundew contact is noticeable in many *C. tullia* localities, but nowhere else have I found the butterflies actually in contact with the plant. — T. M. MELLING, Brooklands, 206 Chorley New Road, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs BL1 5AA.

EXTRAORDINARY SURVIVAL ABILITIES OF LARVAE OF THE LARGE HEATH: COENONYMPHA TULLIA (MÜLL.). — I have been rearing the larvae of *Coenonympha tullia* in buckets containing growing cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). In an attempt to simulate the natural boggy conditions in which this butterfly occurs I have been regulating the water level in the containers by hand. After a period of absence in early January 1984 I returned to find the foodplants completely submerged in frozen water. I waited until the ice had thawed and then poured the excess water away, never really expecting anything to have survived. When the first few warm days of spring arrived in early April I checked the containers and was rather surprised to find that a number of larvae had survived their winter ordeal.

The ability to survive complete immersion in water has been noted in other marsh dwelling larvae such as *Lycaena dispar* and *Euphydryas aurinia* (E. B. Ford, *Butterflies*, p.100). However, this is the first case known to me of a butterfly larva evidently able to withstand being frozen solid in water. — T. M. MELLING, Brooklands, 206 Chorley New Road, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs BL1 5AA.

